

# Mechanics Advocate.

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;  
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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WHOLE NUMBER 98

*New, simple, cheap, durable and perfect Pump, for Wells and Cisterns.*—

The nature of this invention consists in connecting lead and other pipe with the barrels of wooden pumps, so as to form a perfect air-tight and durable junction of the lower box with the pipe, and the manner of letting off the water by means of a lever-valve on the lower box.

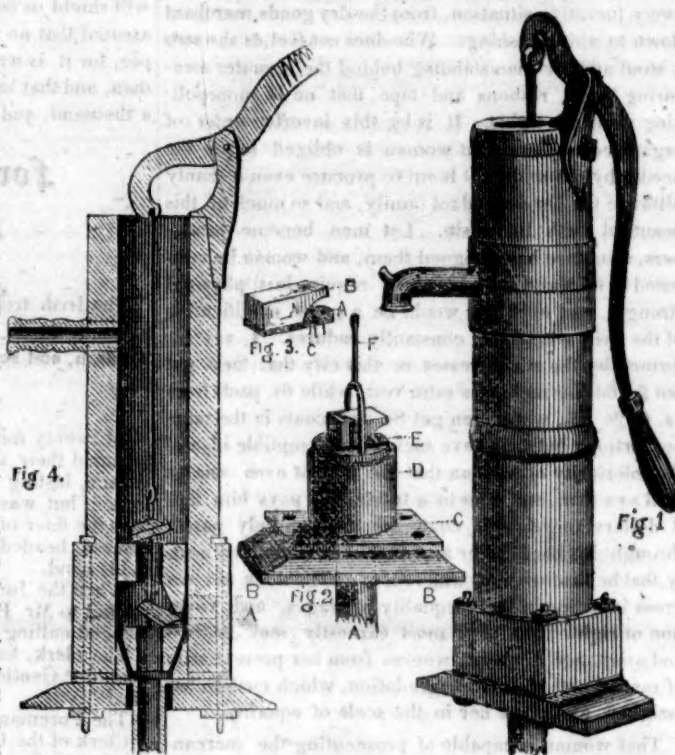
To enable the public to better understand it, we refer them to the accompanying engraving. Fig. 1, represents the pump entire, 2 feet in length. Fig. 2, represents the lower box, with socket, flange, and the end of the pipe, extending to well or water. Fig. 3, represents the lever-valve of the lower box. Fig. 4, represents the sectional view of the pump complete. B, in Fig. 2, represents a wooden pedestal, of some hard wood. C, in Fig. 2, represents the flange, of lead or other metal. D, in Fig. 2, represents the socket, of metal. A, in Fig. 2, represents the connecting pipe to water.—Thus flange C, socket D, and short pipe A, are one solid piece of metal. The socket receiving the lower bucket and setting up into the barrel of the pump, until the flange C, comes in contact with the end of the pump barrel, which is covered with some kind of cement, rosin, or packing; then the pedestal B, having a hole in its centre, is put on the pipe A, and followed up to the flange C, where it is secured by means of four screw bolts, one at each corner of the square base of the pump. B, in Fig. 3, represents the lever-valve, detached from the lower bucket. A, in Fig. 3, represents the leather or packing, and hinge of the valve B. B, in Fig. 4, represents the upper box of the pump, which is constructed with an extension or projection from its lower end. This projection comes in contact with the valve B, in Fig. 3, in such a manner as to tip it up and open it, simply by elevating the handle of the pump. A, in Fig. 4, represents the lever-valve open, the projection of the upper box (B. in Fig. 4) being in contact with it.

This method of connecting lead or other pipe with wooden barrels, is, in its hydraulic principle, as it has been shown in practice (having been extensively in use in some sections of the country for upwards of eight years), perfectly sure and durable. The air-tight joint, upon which hangs the whole weight of the column of water, being made under water, within the pump barrel, and is perfectly successful.

This pump received the diplomas at the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, at their Fairs in 1839 and '41, for a "Superior Pump."

It is cheaper, less liable to be injured by frost or get out of repair, than stone or metal pumps. The barrel

## ADAMS' PATENT WOOD PUMP.



being made of such timber as will quarter, and particular process in manufacturing being such as renders it not liable to crack, and the water in it will withstand cold without freezing, when at the same temperature a stone or metallic pump will freeze perfectly solid.

The proprietor of the Albany Agricultural Warehouse, H. L. Emery, No. 36 Green st., Albany, having purchased the patent right of this State, with the exception of three or four counties, and a great part of Massachusetts and Connecticut, and is agent for the State of Michigan, has furnished us with the above cut and description. It is one of the most important, although common articles in use, and one of the most simple and convenient pumps we have seen. Several are in use in this city, and give the best satisfaction.—We commend it to the notice of those interested in making, setting, selling, or using pumps generally.

## Screw Cutting.

The Rochester Democrat says that Mr. Arnold has for exhibition in that city, a machine recently invented for cutting screws. By a simple process, costing but a child's strength, a bolt is formed into a perfect screw. The blocks into which the dies are inserted, are operated by means of a screw working from right to left, so that it is impossible for them to be thrown out of their proper centre. This self-centring process is described as one of the chief improvements in the machine. Mechanics who have seen it, concur in saying that it is greatly superior to those now in use, doing work at infinitely less expense and trouble.—These machines are afforded at from \$8 to \$20 for the various sizes, while the cost of those generally in use is about \$100.

## Railroad Intelligence.

### Railroad Meeting.

The Superintendents of the several railroads forming the line between Albany and Troy and Buffalo, met in this city on Wednesday, to arrange the runs under the improved state of their tracks by substituting the heavy iron for the flat bar rail. Every road on the line was represented, and the following schedule was adopted:

### GOING EAST.

Leave Buffalo,....	7 A M	2 P M	9 P M
" Rochester, .	11 15 "	7 30 "	1 15 A M
" Auburn, ...	3 30 P. M.	1 15 A M	5 30 "
" Syracuse, ...	5 15 "	3 "	7 15 "
" Utica, ....	8 15 "	7 "	10 15 "
" Schenect'y, .	12 15 P M	12 30 P M	2 15 P M
Ar. in Alb. & Troy, .	1 15 A M	1 30 P M	3 15 P M

### GOING WEST.

Leave Albany,....	7 A M	2 P M	7 P M
" Schenect'y. .	8 "	3 "	8 "
" Utica, ....	12 noon	8 30 "	12 night
" Syracuse, ...	3 P M	12 30 A M	2 50 A M
" Auburn, ...	4 15 "	2 30 "	3 45 "
" Rochester, .	8 30 "	9 "	9 "
Arrive at Buffalo, .	12 30 "	1 P M	1 A M

This arrangement goes into operation on and after Monday, October 23d.

They also resolved to reduce the fare on the line as follows, to take effect on the first of November next:

From Albany or Troy to Schenectady.....	\$00 50
" Schenectady to Utica,.....	2 25
" Utica to Syracuse,.....	1 55
" Syracuse to Auburn,.....	70
" Auburn to Rochester,.....	2 50
" Rochester to Buffalo,.....	2 25

Total, ..... \$9 75

The subject of freight was referred to a committee of three.

It is understood that each train departs within half an hour after its arrival at each and of the intermediate places mentioned in the above list.

### Portland and Kennebec Railroad.

We gather the following facts in regard to this road from an article in the Post:

The whole value of the work done on this road, of the materials obtained, and the property purchased, exclusive of the rails, up to the 5th of October, was about \$540,000. The whole amount of assessments paid in cash, is about \$400,000; and about \$50,000 has been paid in labor and materials by contractors.

The arrears of assessments due, independent of the subscription of \$100,000 by the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland road, is over \$236,000; add to which the above sum of \$100,000, and about \$50,000 more from contractors, and the sums still due amount to about \$386,000.

Owing to the arrears of assessments not being paid, the directors have borrowed about \$50,000 on bonds having four years to run, and bearing interest at 6 per cent., and propose to obtain \$50,000 more.

There is no lien, mortgage or incumbrance of any description upon any property of the company. They have real estate not wanted for the use of the road, valued at about \$20,000, and depot grounds valued at about \$45,000.



About 3200 tons of rales have been received or are on the passage from England.

The road is in such forwardness that it can be opened from Bath to North Yarmouth by the first of January next, and to Bowdoinham early next spring. The timber for the superstructure is prepared against orders by being steamed and saturated with coal tar, and all the work is done in the best manner.

## Female Department.

### AN ADDRESS

Delivered by Miss SARAH C. OWEN, at the Woman's Convention, Aug. 2, 1848.

The embarrassment under which we labor in presenting our views of the subject upon which we are convened, cannot be estimated; nought but a sense of duty can serve as a stimulus. Buonaparte when rebuked with by one of his ablest Generals, against some of his most daring attempts, replied, "the *impossible* is not in the French language," and at right we now claim of erasing it from our vocabulary, so far as it precludes our effort in the cause of equal rights.

It is a generally received as well as popular truth, that the proper study of mankind is man, virtually denying and forgetting that woman is included in the intelligent part of creation; that she was endowed with mental powers that could, or was proper to extend beyond the narrow bounds of the domestic circle. We have possessed our souls in all possible patience, waiting for some day star of hope and promise to beam upon our pathway, assuring us that he who robbed us would restore without this individual effort; but patience has expired and hope fled, therefore, we now raise the banner of *Equal Rights*, with the assurance that patience and perseverance is the secret of success in all crusades against oppression and wrong. We hear the cry, "who hath, or wherein have we robbed thee?" Woman is robbed of the most invaluable privileges which man enjoys, those which our Creator never thus unequally assigned to his children. And it needs no particular demonstration to prove that the disparity of intellect is proportionate with the inequality of physical strength and stature; this idea has its origin in the bias of a wrong education, saying nothing of selfishness. Here is imputed guilt. It has been reiterated from time immemorial, that woman is the weaker vessel; that she was designed to occupy a lower sphere than man, to be subject to all the restraints he deems proper. Rousseau says that woman ought to have but little liberty; that she are apt to indulge themselves excessively in what is allowed them, and thus every aspiration, after knowledge is checked; if she should, perchance, wish to know any thing, she must ask her husband at home. She is as nearly circumscribed as was he who went to confession, and said he had been thinking, when the priest angrily interrupted him by asking him what business he had to think; but woman may think, provided she thinks with her husband. No doubt, many, if accused of this tyranny, would reply, is thy servant a dog that he should thus wrong one whom he has vowed to protect? but this was applied to her person, not her opinions, of what she considered her right. Observe the difference, when after marriage, she assumes her right to dispose as she sees fit, the product of her hard earned toil, which, by law, she has a right and title, except the right of dower. She contends on the ground of righteousness, while he withholds on the false ground of legalty; from his example she contends manfully for her right with such unyielding tenacity, that anarchy and confusion ensues, when he is reminded of the wise provision of law which is to whip her, provided he confines himself to a stick not larger than his finger. No wonder Elizabeth rejected the most powerful Princes of Europe, fearing the power of an usurper. She declared to her Parliament that the epitaph which would best please her would be—"here lies a virgin queen." We have every day example of the Calmucks, who married for only one year. In this christian land—in

this day of intelligence—we are far behind those of heathen lands in centuries past, as here woman is considered of less value than the most abject slave. By law 5 slaves in the scale of political power numbers the same as 3 white men, while ten millions of white women weigh just nothing at all; but the subject of elective franchise we will waive for the present, asserting the privilege as ours, if the kind editor of the Daily will not think this is "going too far."

We ask our friends if any logical reason can be assigned why woman should not be as well educated as man? The same facilities afforded her for the development of her intellectual powers, and gather in this vast waste of mighty intelligence which has been lost to the world from want of assistance and encouragement in sustaining responsibilities. An experienced cashier of this city, remarks that women might be as good bookkeepers as men; but men have monopolized every lucrative situation, from the dry goods merchant down to white-washing. Who does not feel, as she sees a stout athletic man standing behind the counter measuring laces, ribbons and tape, that he is monopolizing woman's rights. It is by this inverted order of organized society that woman is obliged to ply the needle by the midnight lamp to procure even a scanty pittance for her dependant family, and so much of this beautiful earth lie waste. Let men become producers, as nature has designed them, and woman be educated to fill those stations which require less physical strength, and even this would be a great modification of the evils which she constantly endures. I am informed by the seamstresses in this city that they get but 2s. 6d. for making a satin vest, while 6s. pants from 1s. to 2s. 6d., while men get 8s. and coats in the same proportion; but men have such a contemptible idea of the inferiority of woman that she cannot even sew as well as a man, and goes to a tailor and pays him 2 or 3 dollars more for a coat, when it merely passes through his hands after a woman has made it so neatly that he discovers no difference. Who does not see gross injustice in this inequality of wages, and violation of right. We now most earnestly seek redress and assistance in raising woman from her present state of mental and physical degradation, which custom has assigned, and place her in the scale of equality.

That woman is capable of prosecuting the mercantile business, we have a noble example in this city, one who has triumphed over all obloquy and discouragement, attendant upon such a novel experiment, and sustains herself with great credit. A lady in N. Jersey has been post mistress for a great number of years, and as a wonder, no political intrigue has wrested it from her. Several newspapers are edited by ladies with great ability, and we hail with joy the beacon light that has led a woman through the sea of opposition dry shod, to take her seat in one of our medical institutions, and maintains dignity and independence in attending the lectures with the class, evincing to every intelligent mind that anatomy is understood, physiology and medical lore is as easily fathomed by her, that in these developments of the mental powers, she has transformed herself from the indelicate monster seen at a distance, into the refinement of a much respected sister student, whom we are proud to hail as a pioneer in this branch of science which has been so long and ardently desired; we would therefore christen her as Joan of Arc, of the 19th century. We have had noble specimens of the intellectual strength and energy of purpose in carrying out the most effective objects of benevolence, which have been generated in the mind of woman, but whispered in the ears of man, and transmitted through him to the public to give it character, and which is now shaking the nation to its centre.

A revolution is the order of the day, we strike for equal rights, giving no heed to those who cry peace, peace, when there is no peace but in being circumscribed within the narrow bounds of blind submission.

We have spoken once, yea twice, in the ear of our oppressors, and thrice blessed shall he be who comes to the rescue in taking the prey from the spoiler and placing her in law and morality where crime equally participated in shall be judged indiscriminately when woman shall take the elevated station which is rightfully hers; then will mercy and truth meet together, righteousness and peace kiss each other. But before this order and peace is restored, it is evident that this moral boundary and territorial question must be settled, for we contend that man has gone over his boundary line and invades woman's territory; and if we cannot peacefully enter into our rightful inheritance, then our only alternative is, as a body, to proclaim war; not one individual make the proclamation and the rest obligedly made willing to go with us right or wrong. We now commence hostilities by casting up an entrenchment of equality, based on the rock of eternal truth, which will shield us from all the darts of the enemy, being assured that no weapon formed against us shall prosper, for it is written that a woman shall compass a man, and that one of us, weak as we are, shall chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Europa.

#### IRELAND.

The Irish trials have been signalled by their first victim. Smith O'Brien has been convicted of High Treason, and sentence of death has been passed upon him.

#### THE VERDICT.

At twenty minutes past five o'clock their lordships resumed their seats in the Court-house. A profound silence, lasting for a few minutes, succeeded their entrance, but was soon broken by a slight rustling noise near the door of the jury room, from whence the jury entered, headed by the foreman, who held the paper in his hand.

When the Jury were seated, the Foreman handed the verdict to Mr. Pedder, Clerk of the Crown, who commenced calling over the names of the Jury.

The clerk, having completed the calling of names, asked, "Gentlemen, have you agreed to your verdict?"

The Foreman—"Yes."

Clerk of the Crown—"How say you? Is William Smith O'Brien guilty or not guilty?"

After a considerable lapse of time, the foreman, in a low, suppressed murmur, pronounced "Guilty." Tears might be seen and sobs heard in every part of the Court. Mr. O'Brien alone maintained a composed aspect, and acknowledged the verdict by slightly inclining his head to the jury.

The foreman of the jury essayed to say something, but his self-possession seemed to fail him, and he said, in an under tone to the Clerk of the Crown, "Mr. Pedder, can't you read the rest?"

The Clerk then read from the paper what follows: "We earnestly recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Government, the Jury being unanimously of opinion that, for many reasons, his life should be spared."

The Clerk of the Crown then resumed his seat, and for about five minutes an unbroken silence prevailed. At length Chief Justice Blackburne said, in a low voice, "Adjourn the Court to ten o'clock on Monday morning."

Proclamation to this effect was made. Mr. O'Brien was removed from the dock, and the building was soon empty.

The Clerk of the Crown having read over the indictment, addressed Mr. O'Brien, and said—"To this indictment you have pleaded 'not guilty,' and put yourself upon your country. That country has pronounced you guilty. What have you now to say, why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon you?"

Mr. O'Brien, in a calm and firm voice, addressing the judges, said:

Mr. O'Brien said—My Lords, it is not my intention to enter into any vindication of my conduct, however much I might have desired to avail myself of this opportunity of so doing. I am perfectly satisfied with the consciousness that I have performed my duty to my country; that I have done only that which, in my opinion, it was the duty of every Irishman to have done and I am now prepared to abide the consequence of



having performed my duty to my native land. Proceed with your sentence! (Cheers in the gallery.)

## THE SENTENCE.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded, amid the most profound and painful silence, to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law upon the prisoner. He said—William Smith O'Brien, after a long, painful and laborious trial, a jury of your countrymen have found you guilty of high treason. Their verdict was accompanied by a recommendation to the mercy of the Crown. That recommendation, as was our duty, we shall send forward to the Lord Lieutenant, to whom, as you must know, exclusively belongs the power to comply with its prayer.

The few words you have addressed to the Court, however, forbid me proceeding any farther with this subject. It now only remains for the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law. (Here his lordship assumed the black cap, and amid a silence at once solemn and painful proceeded as follows:) That sentence is, that you, William Smith O'Brien, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

That afterward your head shall be severed from your body, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall please, and may God have mercy on your soul. (The most profound sensation followed the conclusion of this sentence, and continued to manifest itself for several minutes afterward.)

## INSURRECTION AT VIENNA.

We have received information of the outbreak of a new and terrible insurrection at Vienna on the 6th inst. It appears from the accounts in the German papers, which are confirmed by private advices as well as by travellers who have arrived in London direct from Vienna, that the military having refused to march against the Hungarians, part of the National Guards joined in the mutiny, barricades were erected, the town was sounded, the arsenal bombarded and sacked, the Minister of War, Count Latour, was killed, and his naked body exposed on a gibbet.

## CHOLERA IN LONDON.

The highly favorable change in the weather, it is to be hoped, has checked the progress of fatal Cholera cases in the metropolis. Only one fatal case was reported yesterday—that of a person in the Tower.

Several cases of Cholera have also occurred in Edinburgh.

## Mechanics' and Workingmen's Meeting.

There was a large gathering of the Mechanics and Workingmen of the 4th Ward, at the house of Mrs. McCollows, in Howard street, on Tuesday evening.—H. J. Hastings was called to the Chair, and Stephen Kerwin appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Mr. McCord to respond to the nomination of Mr. Dygert for Member of Assembly. A committee of three was appointed, on motion of Mr. Finnegan, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The Chair appointed Messrs. Wilson, Donnelly and Kimear, who retired. In their absence Mr. Dygert addressed the meeting. Mr. Wilson reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That while we cherish a high respect for the rights of others, we are not unmindful of our own, and that we accord to every man the privilege of thinking and acting for himself as a part of the inheritance which was transmitted to us by our forefathers.

*Resolved*, That we look to the welfare of the greatest number, while we sustain with zeal and energy the candidate which we have selected to carry out our views and principles.

*Resolved*, That we have full confidence in the integrity and ability of Elijah Dygert to discharge the high and responsible duties of Representative to our State Legislature.

*Resolved*, That though others may be vacillating and distracted in the support which they give their candidates, we will be firm and united, and give our hearty support to the nominee of our own choice.

On motion of Mr. McCord, the District Committee were directed to call a mass meeting at the Capitol some evening next week. The meeting then adjourned.

H. J. HASTINGS, Chairman.

STEPHEN KERWIN, Secretary.

## THE TEN HOUR BILL.

We this week publish for the last time before election, the Ten Hour Bill, with the vote on the same. We ask our readers throughout the State to read the Bill once more, and then examine the vote, to be certain that they do not vote for a man who voted against it, or was absent when the vote was taken.

Mechanics and Workingmen! there are enough of the pledged friends of the Bill nominated to carry it through at the next session. It rests with you to say whether they shall be elected or not. Throw away politics for once, and vote for those only who are with us or of us.

## AN ACT

To regulate the Hours of Labor and prevent Oppression.

*The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. In the absence of a previously written specific contract to the contrary between the contracting parties, which contract must have been signed, in presence of one or more witnesses, by the party employed, ten hours shall in all cases constitute a legal day's labor.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any public officer or other person or persons acting under the authority of this State, to exact more than ten hours service or labor in any one day from their laborers, mechanics or other employers, and in all contracts made under the authority of this State, in the execution of which hired labor or service may be necessary, there shall be inserted a provision making the employment of laborers or other operatives for a longer term than ten hours in any one day, unless some strong apparent necessity shall demand it, a forfeiture of such contract.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any person employing apprentices or other minors to exact from them more than ten hours service in any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, and any violation of this provision shall annul any indenture or contract existing between the party so offending and the parents or guardians of the apprentice or minor so oppressed.

§ 4. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, flax or other factory, or for any person acting for or under the authority of such owner or owners, to employ children under thirteen years of age in any such factory or factories under any circumstances or pretext whatever.

§ 5. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the other penalties herein contained, pay a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, one half to be paid to the person so overworked, and the other half to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the county in which the offence shall have been committed, to be collected as debts of the same amount are at present recovered.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charlack, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Prunyn, Rodman, Saunders, Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

NAYS.—Ashley, Beach, Bailey, Brinkerhoff, Brother, BUCK!! Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelje, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—46.

ABSENT.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Spaulding, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—35.

HON. CADY HOLLISTER, of Burnt Hills, Saratoga co., has been renominated for the Assembly by the Hunkers of that district. Mechanics examine the vote on the Ten Hour Bill. "Where was Mr. Hollister then?"

## Scraps.

Our thoughts, like the waters of the sea, when exhaled toward heaven, will lose all their bitterness and saltiness, and sweeten into an amiable humanity, as they descend in gentle kindness upon our fellow-men.

A beautiful Oriental proverb runs thus—"With time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes satin." How encouraging is this lesson to the impatient and desponding! And what difficulty is there that man should quail at, when a worm can accomplish so much from the leaf of the mulberry!

Mr. Adams was once asked, what he lamented most in his life. "My impetuous tempered vituperous manner of speech," said he, "which prevents me from returning good for evil, and induces me, in the madness of my blood, to say things that afterwards I am ashamed of."

A BEAUTIFUL IMAGE.—A deaf and dumb person being asked to give his idea of forgiveness, took a pencil and wrote—"it is the sweetness which flowers yield when trampled upon."

If the best man's faults were written on his forehead, it would make him pull his hat over his eyes.

Rev. Sidney Smith, in speaking of the prosy nature of most sermons, said, "they are written as if sin was to be taken out of man like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."

Guided by the star of truth, no man was ever led into error. It is by turning from the light that is within and around them, that multitudes fall by the way and perish.

We may learn philosophy even from the brute beasts; they sigh not over the morrow or the yesterday. It is only because we make curses of powers that were given for blessings, and use our memory and our foresight, not for warning and precaution, but for regret and despair.

It is said that some insects take the color of the leaf that they feed on—"I was common clay till roses were planted in me," says a piece of common clay in an eastern fable.

He that is proud of the rustling of his silks, like a madman, laughs at the rustling of his fetters.

God is better lodged in the heart than in great edifices.

Emulation looks out for merits, that she may exalt herself by a victory; envy spies out blemishes, that she may lower another by defeat.

Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; morals grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend.

Men in bull beggar tones demand of Fate a meliorance, thick as the arm, like the botanical one of the Wolga, not so much that they may chew the sweet bean themselves, as sell others to the earth with it.

The man who wants the bayonet and the law to enforce his opinions, admits from bygone conclusions, that his arguments are not in themselves sufficient to enforce conviction.

In retrospection we shake away the snow of time from the wintergreen of memory; and behold the fair years of childhood, uncovered, fresh, green and balmy, standing afar off before us.

In the summer of life, men keep digging and filling ice-pits, as well as circumstances will admit; that so, in their winter, they may have something in store to give them coolness.

It is said that Whitfield once said to a brother who had made a very long prayer—"Brother, you prayed me into a good frame, and you prayed me out of it again."

Endeavor to tell your own weakness when you are under the necessity of teaching wisdom to fools and politicians.

It has been shrewdly remarked by some one that there are four orders of women: the peacocks, with whom dress is all; the magpies, with whom chatter is all; the turtle doves, with whom love is all; and the paradise birds, above them all.

Shakspeare is dangerous reading to budding talent—he compels it to reproduce him while it fancies it is producing itself.

There are not always frogs where there is water, but where we hear them croak we may be sure the latter is not far off.

Many knock at random on the wall with the hammer, and fancy they hit the nail on the head every time.

If you wish to annoy a little man, quiz him about his diminutive stature. He will affect to laugh at himself; but will for all that hate you like the deuce.



## Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



## WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

We earnestly invite our friends to aid us in the way of funds. Some hundreds are now indebted, and we are in need of money to meet our current expenses. As our time is wholly employed in the cause, we have little time to write dunning letters to those in arrears. Will our agents give us a lift?

## Another Premium.

Having recently come in possession of a copy of Vol. 1, of the *Advocate*, we offer it as a prize to the person sending us the largest number of subscribers previous to the first of December next. All letters post marked on or before the first, will be in season. We will furnish the volume bound.

A SUGGESTION.—We would respectfully suggest to our fifty-four agents, the practicability of each one of them sending us *two new subscribers* (with the dimes), previous to our next issue. It can be done. How many will do it?

☞ A. F. CHATFIELD is a duly authorised agent for this paper.

☞ Hon. R. H. PRUYN has been nominated by the Whigs of the 3d district. Mr. P. voted for the Ten Hour Bill. His Free Soil competitor is also in favor of that righteous measure.

☞ Hon. MICHAEL WALSH has received the Hunter nomination for Congress, in the 5th Congressional district of New York.

☞ If any mistakes have occurred during our absence, or if we have made any ourselves, we hope our friends will notify us of the fact, as we are willing to make "all right."

☞ We have recently come in possession of a few odd numbers of vol. 2. Those who have not complete sets can now be supplied, if we have the numbers required.

☞ Bro. WM. BROWN, Plater, who was burnt out at the time of the great conflagration, is again in full operation, in his new establishment, erected on the site of the old. Bro. B. is a first-rate workman, and should receive his full share of the patronage of the public.

☞ H. L. EMERY may be found at Blair's new store, No. 36 Green street.

ALBANY STEAM DYE WORKS.—We presume every one of our readers has read the advertisement of Mr. GEO. LAYCOCK, in another column of this paper, it will be useless, therefore, to call their attention to it, but we do hope our friends will favor Mr. L. with a call. It is universally admitted that he is the best workman in town in his line of business, and as he has suffered from the effects of two disastrous fires, it is to be hoped that a liberal public will remember him. He holds forth at No. 17 Norton st.

For the Mechanic's Advocate

Geneva, Oct., 9, 1848.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been for some time past an occasional reader of your paper, and have just been reading an article from the Philadelphia Ledger, which you in the main approve. I have never been able to discover from reading your paper, what you propose to do to benefit the laborer. You talk and rant a great deal against the capitalist for oppressing the poor, and call upon the mechanic and laboring man not to give his vote to any man who is not a mechanic or laboring man. You say "the wages of the laborer must be in proportion to the profits of the investment in the business in which he labors." Now I would like to know if you expect ever to bring about such a result? If so how do you propose to do it? If you had a capital of \$20,000 invested in a business which paid fifteen per cent., and you employed fifty laborers to do your work for you, would you be willing those laborers should share the profits equally with you, while you run all the risk of reverse in business and loss of capital? Do you practice what you preach, and divide equally with your workmen the profits arising from your capital? I think not, and if you do, you are certainly one among ten thousand. The Ten Hour law, proposed last winter. I have no objection to, except that part which relates to State contractors. That clause I think would be a large bill of expense to the State without benefiting the laborer in the least. Still I do not see how it would, or how it can benefit the laborer by adopting it as reported. It would be doing but justice to the apprentice and to the children of laborers. Some such act ought to have been adopted long ago. So far it is good, but it can never be carried farther, and applied to the day laborer, except with the general consent of all the northern or laboring States—because it cannot be expected that the New York manufacturer is going to pay the same wages for ten hours that the Massachusetts man pays for twelve hours work, and then sell his goods in the same market. It strikes me he would make a losing business of it. In the article before alluded to from the Philadelphia Ledger, the writer appears to think the merchant and manufacturer—who once stood most likely where the laborer now stands—ought to divide equally with the laborer the profits of the capital he now enjoys, after having himself by industry and economy accumulated that capital. I think not. I think the day laborer ought to receive better pay than he now does, but the only way I see to effect that is to protect the capital of the country. Throw out of employment the capital of the country, and you throw out of employment the laborer. Capital employs labor—labor never employs labor. Throw out of employment the capital of the country and you take from the laborer the employment capital gives him, and thus remove from him the only means he has of bettering his condition. I myself work from fourteen to fifteen hours each day, and no one would rejoice more to see the proposed ten hour law carried out to its fullest extent, and applied to labor of all kind—but I am confident it can only be done by the general consent of all or nearly all the laboring States. It is much easier to pull down than to build up—much easier to decry present usages than to propose a remedy. An expression of your views through your paper, stating what you propose to do and how you propose to do it, is earnestly solicited by

AN INQUIRER.

We publish the above communication, not that we anticipate it will be of any benefit to the laboring classes, or that it contains matter of sufficient merit to entitle it to a place in our columns, but from the fact of our never rejecting any article that may be sent to us for publication, and also because it affords us a theme upon which to give our views upon some matters connected with the elevation of labor.

"An Inquirer" says he has been an occasional reader of the *Advocate*, and has never been able to discover what we propose to do to benefit the laborer. Now we presume his occasions must have been like angel's visits, few and a great distance apart, or he would never have dared hazard such an assertion; but as we have not now room to republish what we have already said, we would refer "An Inquirer" to our articles in the present volume entitled "Elevation—The Means," ten in number, and to almost every number of the *Advocate* ever published. We imagine from the tenor of the communication that he never read but one number of our paper, and only a part of that—for the very number upon which he has based his communication, contains an article, which, in our humble opinion, is very

much to the point, entitled "Apprentices and Journey-men."

Our correspondent prates very logically about capital, but seems not to know exactly what capital is.—Capital is but *dried labor*, that was not all used up the year it was created. It is but the result of past industry, which has not been consumed. "Throw out of employment the capital of the country, and you throw out of employment the laborer." Very true: but throw out of employment the labor of the country, and what becomes of the capital? LABOR is the primitive granite upon which the massive strata of society is based. It is the creator of all wealth, in fact, it is wealth itself. Immense suffering would follow the cessation of labor for a single week, and were it to cease for a whole year, it is quite problematical whether the race of man would not cease to exist. Then "rant" no more about capital, it is an unmeaning phrase, brought into use by the supineness of labor itself.

"An Inquirer" says it is "much easier to pull down than to build up," perhaps it is—but we are no agrarian reformer, that would pull down in order to build up, or destroy those arts, and those pursuits that adorn human life. Our bosom throbs with nobler emotions, and we burn with desire to see every man's face clothed with sunshine, and make the sweet and lovely flowers of social elevation bloom in every man's path.

The inequality of wealth has always been a fruitful theme for declamation. We shall not improve it to that end. We do not complain that others are richer than we are, for we believe we are as happy as they, in the consciousness of right. But the justice of this inequality may be questioned without subjecting us to the charge of being an agrarian. Large estates are seldom accumulated by slow, toilsome industry. Time and changes happen to all men. It generally happens that large estates are accumulated by some fortuitous working of events, and the skillfulness of availing one's self of the labor of others—of the productions of the Workingman—in speculation—in traffic in the toil, sweat and even blood of our fellow beings. Now we do not in this recognize strict justice.

The world was designed for the inhabitants thereof. Nature was not, or is not a niggard—she has furnished enough for all. But how is it with man? The earth which belongs to all, has been monopolized by a few—look which way you will, the broad hands of a few cover the whole earth, even in the great State of New York, over half the land is owned by less than 200 individuals. Who can believe this to be the best state of things? We for one cannot and will not be satisfied with this, for we do not believe it just. We do believe that all men have equal rights; and more, we believe every man a traitor to his God, his country, his fellow man, and himself, who will not demand *all his rights*, and use all his power to secure them.

We complain that the burthens of life are unequally distributed. Man was ordained to earn his bread by the sweat of his face. Against this we have nothing to urge. We are willing to work, but we are not willing three-fourths of the avails of our toil should go to feed the pride and luxury of others. Why must we, because we are workingmen, be compelled to bear all the burthens of society, while those who reap the profits of our labor, contribute nothing? All the wealth of our country is the fruit of labor. He who raises the raw material, and fits it for use, is the real producer. This class, then, actually clothe and feed themselves *and all the rest*.

But "Inquirer" will ask, "is he not paid for his labor?" Who pays him? The Capitalist! But that very capital which makes the capitalist, is taken from the workingman; was produced, not by him who possesses it, but by the poor laborer, who, when he gets a small pittance of the abundance he has produced, is said to be paid! Bah! away with such nonsense! The whole vampire brood of non-producers live from the avails of labor and make no return. All the income of the rich is paid by the laborer; all the sums spent on public



works; all the expenses of government, in fact, every thing, is paid by the sons of toil.

"Inquirer" is confident that nothing can be done "without the consent of all, or nearly all of the laboring States." Perhaps not; but that is not the question.—Inquirer will admit that all the evils we complain of *actually exist*; he will also admit that they ought not to exist; and admitting this, would it be a difficult matter to convince "all, or nearly all," of the necessity of some action on their part, in order to do away with existing abuses? We think not. We still adhere to the doctrine that "what a man sows that also shall he reap," and "he that will not work neither shall he eat." In conclusion we trust that Inquirer will possess himself of files of our paper—(it will be no difficult matter for upwards of 50 are taken in Geneva,) read with an unprejudiced mind, and then tell us if he cannot "discover what we propose to do to benefit the laborer."

#### Mr. Buck and the Ten Hour Bill.

We very much regret to see an effort made in certain quarters to prejudice Mr. Buck in the minds of mechanics on account of his vote last winter upon Mike Walsh's so called ten hour bill. Mr. Buck, it is true, voted against the bill, as he certainly should have done, and as it was for the interest of every working man in the county to have him do—not because he was opposed to the ten hour system, but on account of features in that particular bill which were highly objectionable. We know that Mr. Buck is in favor of the ten hour system and would cheerfully use his influence and cast his vote in favor of it, but to that bill he was opposed, and so are we, and so will every man, be who will candidly review its features.—We certainly hope that mechanics will not lose sight of their true interests in this matter. We hope they will not be led astray by any specious pleading upon this subject, but that they will examine and read for themselves, and satisfy their JUDGMENTS as to the correctness of Mr. Buck's vote in this matter.

Below we publish the bill. It will be seen that it includes all "PERSONS," merchants, mechanics, farmers and all. How many merchants, MECHANICS, or farmers are there in Chemung county who could transact their business under the operation of such a law? Look before you leap, and always think before you vote. There are some features of the bill which are correct and proper. There are others which are improper and objectionable, and entirely subversive of all present modes of doing business. There is enough bad about it to overbalance the good, and to render it the duty of any legislator to cast his vote against it.

We clip the above from the *Elmira Republican*, and wish to give our views on the conduct of Mr. BUCK. The *Republican* states that Mr. Buck is in favor of the Ten Hour System, but not to that bill. This certainly places Mr. B. in no enviable light to say the least, for had he been in favor of a Ten Hour System, it was a duty he owed himself as well as his constituents, to have so amended the bill reported as to make it acceptable and right.

The fact is, Mr. Buck was either opposed to the system, or was too ignorant to offer an amendment, for not a single amendment was offered. How many "merchants, mechanics and farmers are there in Chemung co. who could transact their business under such a law?" asks the *Republican*. We answer, every one of them. The first section of the bill reads as follows:

SECTION 1. In the absence of a previous written specific contract to the contrary between the contracting parties, which contract must have been signed, in presence of one or more witnesses, by the party employed, ten hours shall in all cases constitute a legal day's labor.

Now, we ask any candid man whether his interest would suffer under the operation of such a law.—Should the business be such as required, during certain seasons of the year, or in fact, the whole year, more than Ten Hours labor per day, the first section provides for the emergency. In fact, the bill only operates at all (with the exception of the 4th section) but in the absence of a contract. Then away with such "specious pleading." Does the editor of the *Republican* deem the mechanics so ignorant that they will not see through the flimsy arguments he has advanced?

We know them better, and will venture to say that Mr. Buck's defeat will be as overwhelming as the miseries of those who are condemned to the 12 and 14 hour system. See the bill and vote in another column.

Since the above was in type, we have received the *Elmira Gazette*, from which we extract the following: It would appear from the article in the last *Republican*, that it fears the vote of Mr. BUCK against the Ten Hour Bill will militate against him, for it comes out in his defence before anybody attacked him. If the bill was defective, and that is the reason why Mr. Buck voted against it, he should have moved an amendment, and not killed the good because there was a little bad in it. Suppose he had voted for the bill and thus passed it, and it was found to operate bad could it not easily have been corrected at the next session. How many bills are revised every year. Friends of bills do not always wait to get them exactly right, but take them as they can get them and rely upon future legislatures to correct them. The main part of the bill was undoubtedly right, but because Buck did not think it was entirely so, or did not like any part of it, he voted against it. A Friend of a measure would not do so, but get what he could, even a little at a time.

Mr. Buck's vote KILLED THE BILL and thus withered the hopes and prostrated the efforts of the Toiling Millions. He comes again before the people to be endorsed for this act and all others he has done. Will he get that endorsement? We have no desire to prejudice the People against Mr. Buck, but it is our duty to state the facts and leave the voter to make up his mind from them, what he will do. We have for years been a warm advocate of the Ten Hour System, and must acknowledge we do not look upon B's vote with favor.

We published the bill and the vote upon it two weeks ago, and do not think it necessary to publish it again. —*Elmira Gazette*.

Later Still.—We have just received the *Republican* which contains the annexed letter from Mr. BUCK, in answer to one addressed to him by a Mr. French.—We deem Mr. B's apology of even less account than the article from the *Republican*, and for the same reasons:

Chemung, Oct. 26, 1848.

MR. JAMES S. FRENCH.—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 24th inst., has been duly received and I hasten to reply. The subject in relation to which you inquire is one in which I take a deep interest. I regard the principles of establishing ten hours as a day's labor one of vital importance to the Mechanics. Any bill which might be framed to conduce to this end, without embodying obnoxious feature which are entirely foreign to such a purpose, would meet with my most cordial approbation.

I should regard the application of the system in Factories, and all large and systematic Mechanical works, as of special importance. The principle is correct every where, but in the present condition of society, it could not be applied at all times or in all cases without serious detriment to both employer and employed. The employer has rights as well as the employed, which should be equally protected from infringement. Mutual protection is the surest safeguard against wrong from either source.

You ask my motives for voting against the bill introduced into the Assembly last winter by the Hon. Michael Walsh. It was simply because, while in many respects it protected the laborer, it seemed to me to divest the employer of all his rights, and to place him at the mercy even of an apprentice. While I was warmly in favor of the Ten Hour System, I did not deem it my duty to aid in the passage of a bill embodying features which would have rendered its repeal at the very next session absolutely certain, and in the meanwhile given rise to confusion and disorder in mechanical operations throughout the State.

In conclusion, rest assured, sir, that any bill to regulate the hours of labor "and to prevent oppression" which does not infringe upon the necessary rights and authority of the employer will, if elected, receive my certain and unwavering support. Mechanics who are interested in their own welfare will not ask for a law which is not mutual in its Protection.

I am, very respectfully,

Your ob't Servant,

G. W. BUCK.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS of the New York Express, has received the whig nomination for Congress. What has Mr. Brooks ever done, but to be absent when the vote was taken last winter in the Assembly, on the Ten Hour Bill, to merit the votes of the working classes who compose the body of voters in his district? Workingmen of New York, mark the man.

THE ELECTION.—Before the next number of our paper reaches you, dear reader, the most important and warmly contested election that ever took place in this country, will have passed. We may have our preferences, in fact we have, but those preferences have been for principles, not men. In our whole course, we have endeavored to preserve strict neutrality—advocating those who are favorable to the principles we advocate, and opposing and exposing those who oppose them—without reference to any party. The candidates are all before you—vote as thine own heart shall dictate, and we have no fears for the result. After election shall try and make our paper more interesting.

To the Editor of the Mechanic's Advocate.

SIR:—The enclosed letter was found near the Court House, in our city, a few evenings since. I fear those to whom it was addressed, are not aware of its contents, or they would certainly, ere this, have made an effort to obtain relief for the unfortunate sufferer. I hope you will give it publicity through your columns so that the writer's friends, whoever they are, may gather around him, in this, his final struggle. You will observe that his allusions to the Advocate are rather disrespectful, but knowing you have a large share of sympathy for the unfortunate, I trust you will attribute the author's remarks to his disordered mind and cover all with the mantle of charity. Yours, TROY.

GENTLEMEN:—It is with much excitement of feeling that I address this letter to you, and if you ever did exercise a feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate, I beseech you to exercise it now, and for the love you bear me, help me speedily. Werter's sorrows were perfect bliss compared to mine. I am troubled with dreams and visions of the night, so that I can take no rest and distress has taken deeper hold upon me since the mechanics commenced holding their nightly meetings about the ten hour bill. That paper called the Mechanics Advocate, has done much to get up an excitement against me and my colleagues, who coincided with me in the disposal of that bill; but you know I am not altogether to blame for the position I took. You told me I must not let that bill pass, for if I did, the common laborers would spend their leisure time in reading and study, and would soon know as much about the government as we do, and then they would be likely to turn us out of office and legislate for themselves. But O! those horrid dreams. Well, but I did not vote against the bill, for I do not like to say no to the wishes of the dear people; but feeling rather uneasy in mind, I just stepped out for a little refreshment, and to my great relief the bill was disposed of during my absence. That is past, but my dreams are before me. A few nights ago I dreamed it was the 7th of November and numbers were gathered together in the city; as I passed the different groups I found they were all engaged in erasing my name from the Legislature rolls and putting in its place the name of a man who they said was in favor of the ten hour bill. Fearing to loose my seat in the House, I hastened to the Capitol; but in ascending the steps a group of children seized me with violence, threw me upon the ground, and accused me of being an enemy to the ten hour bill; from their squallid looks, ragged clothes and oily smell, I judged they were operatives from some factory, however, regaining my feet by a desperate effort, I thought I made for the door, but it was fast, and no admittance for the enemies of the ten hour bill was arrayed in letters of gold before me. I awoke and a cold sweat was upon me, my mind tortured and my system very much debilitated.

Now, if there is any milk of human kindness in you—any bowels of compassion, do come and advise me what to do. Meet with me and help me; yes, meet me by moonlight alone. Alas! that I should come to this. I know that some are saved even at the eleventh hour. Shall I write to my tormentors and say all that they ask shall be theirs—that would, of course only mean until after my election, after that, according to common usage, all would be mine to justify my previous course. I have sought the records of our ancestors; I find in one case a man offered a kingdom for a horse. Now, I do not want a horse, but I would give a kingdom (if it was not a very large one) for a seat in the next Legislature. In another place some one says, "if I have had served my God with half the zeal," &c.; but I think that does not apply to my case. My strength fails me, I can proceed no farther.

Yours, in haste,  
Troy, Oct. 30, 1848.

A. K. H.



For the Mechanic's Advocate.

## MR. E. DYGERT'S CLAIMS

Upon the Voters of the Third Assembly District, of the County of Albany.

When several candidates are in the field for the same office, it is quite natural for us to inquire into the relative merits of each, and to determine, if we can, who is best entitled to our support. I hope I shall not appear invidious should I give my decided preference to Mr. Dygert.

1. Because I think him fully competent to fill the station. He possesses a clear, discriminating mind, and a good knowledge of the Constitution and laws of the State.

2. He is a man of integrity, and those who support him can have full confidence to trust their interests in his hands.

3. Because he has energy and perseverance; he never yields while a single ray of hope beams upon his prospects, till victory ultimately crowns his efforts.

4. Because he is liberal—always lending his aid to relieve the poor, encouraging benevolent enterprises, and devising means for improving the condition of the laboring classes. He is truly a citizen of the community in which he lives, mingling freely with the poor, as well as the rich, although possessing an abundance, yet he despises the idea of a vain aristocracy of wealth.

These, then, are a few of the leading characteristics of one of those candidates which you are to sustain. Knowing your ability to judge, I can, without asking, anticipate your action at the polls. A. G.

## The Ten Hour Bill.

A meeting of the Mechanics of Lockport was held at the American on Tuesday evening last, to devise means to secure the passage of the "Ten Hour Bill" at the approaching session of the Legislature. The proceedings were handed us too late for insertion this week. A resolution was passed declaring the determination of all present to vote for no man for Legislator who would not pledge himself to support the bill.

This movement is right. The "Ten Hour Bill" should become a law, and the mechanics and laborers should see to it that the men sent to Albany should be its advocates—and, if possible, should themselves be laborers. None others can be so safely trusted as those who know the value of labor by themselves earning their support by labor.

With us this is no new sentiment; and we rejoice that in both Assembly Districts of this county, the Democratic nominating conventions considered this subject in the selecting of candidates. In Assembly District No. 1, every delegate to the convention, save one, was either a practical working mechanic, or in other respects a laborer. The candidate, Wm. S. Fenn, is such a man as a convention so constituted would be likely to select.

We assure the friends of the Ten Hour Bill, then, that in the hands of LUTHER WILSON and Wm. S. FENN, that interest would be entirely SAFE. They are able and honest men, and their sympathies are with you.—*Niagara Democrat*.

Albany, October 30, 1848.

MR. EDITOR—Sir:—Believing that the paper you publish is well calculated to promote the interest, not only of the Mechanic but of the laboring classes generally—the small tradesman, and those of limited means—it has been a matter of surprise to me that among other plans for their benefit and improvement, you have not yet recommended for their consideration the forming of a "Building Society." I think if you were aware of the great benefit that would accrue from a society of this kind, you would not hesitate giving the subject a careful consideration. I hope you will, and if you think one can be of any good, here (and there is a probability of one being commenced) I will put in your possession the rules, plans, and mode of organization, at any time you may wish. By giving this letter an insertion in your valuable paper, you will confer a favor upon one who has no other wish than to help those who like himself are struggling for a competence.

REGULUS.

[The above project was brouched in the first number of the Advocate, and in several of the succeeding numbers, but we did not succeed in awakening a sufficient interest in the matter to accomplish anything. We

hope our correspondent will make such use of our columns to agitate this matter, as he sees fit. It is a subject of much importance.]—ED.

SEA SERPENTS.—If we may believe some of the most eminent writers of Northern Europe, sea serpents were seen on the Norwegian coast no later than the last century. Pontoppidan says: "A sea snake, or serpent, was shot in 1756 by the master of a ship while in the North Sea. Its head resembled that of a horse; the mouth was large and black, as were its eyes; a white mane hung from its neck; it floated on the surface of the water and held its head at least two feet out of the sea. Between the head and the neck were seven folds, which were very thick; the length of this monster was more than a hundred yards."—*Daily (N. O.) Crescent*.

## Proclamation:

By JOHN YOUNG, Governor of the State of New York.

The year which will soon be added to the past, has been, to the people of this State, eminently auspicious. Plenty has crowned our harvests—labor has been justly rewarded, and everything around us evidences a healthy and enduring prosperity. War, with all its attendant evils, has passed away, and Peace, as honorable as welcome, has been restored. The means of education, and all the advantages of intellectual progress, have been enjoyed by us in an eminent degree, and the future is full of hope and promise.

As a Christian people, we are admonished that these blessings are the gift of a beneficent God, and while we thus rejoice in his bounty, we should not forget the homage due from grateful hearts.

I, therefore, respectfully recommend to the people of this State, to set apart Thursday, the twenty-third day of November next, to be observed as a day of Public Thanksgiving to Almighty God; and that with such Thanksgiving, be mingled Prayer to Him who holds in his hands the destinies of nations, for the continuance of those blessings which have been and are still so abundantly showered upon us.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the privy seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Witness my hand, at the city of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

JOHN YOUNG.

By the Governor. HENRY V. COLE, Private Sec'y.

## MARRIAGES.

At Geneva on the 18th inst., by Rev. Dr. Abeel, Mr. JNO. H. PARSONS, of Toronto, C. W., to Miss ANNA MARIA HUTTON, daughter of Wm. Giffing, of Geneva.

On Thursday morning, October 19th, by Rev. E. Perkins, Mr. MYNOT HOYT to Miss MARY MARTHA GAYLOR, all of Lockport.

## DEATHS.

At Preston Hollow, Albany co., on the 21st inst., ESTHER FALK, relic of Lawrence Falk, aged 82 years and 5 months.

In Berne, Albany co., on Tuesday, Oct. 17, JOHN F. CORNELL, M. D., of New York city, aged 28 years, 6 months and 3 days.

**The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE RELIEVED FROM SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES?** With pleasure I will tell you. When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasant, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates. Cheap Literature.—The subscriber is in the receipt of all the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.

E. H. BENDER, 73 State st.

Dunlap's Hotel, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York. \$2 & \$2.50 per week. Three shillings per night. 71st

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The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock. 73

**FULLER'S EXPRESS.**—GEORGE FULLER has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreal, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Waterford, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Pittsford, Hoosack, Bennington, Brattleboro, Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 464 Broadway. 86th

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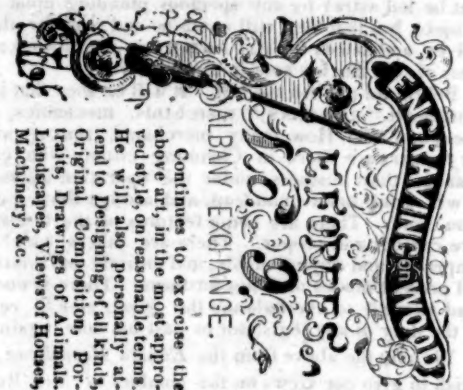
## INDIGESTION CURED!

Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846 Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &amp;c.

JOHN SEXTON.

Sold wholesale and retail at MEDICAL HALL, Cor. of South Pearl and Plain sts. at \$5 per doz. \$4 per half doz.



Continues to exercise the above art, in the most approved style, on reasonable terms. He will also personally attend to Designing of all kinds, Original Composition, Portraits, Drawings of Animals, Landscapes, Views of Houses, Machinery, &c.

## TO OUR 50,000 READERS.

Herrick's Vegetable Sugar Coated Pills continue to achieve unparalleled triumphs in the treatment of diseases. 200,000 boxes of these pills are annually sold, and the demand is still increasing. They have been the means of preventing days and years of intense suffering. All that have ever used them recommend them. They have worked an entire change in the treatment of bilious diseases. These pills kept in the house and taken according to the directions accompanying them, is a family physician in constant attendance. They are the workingman's friend. Their use requires no change of business or diet. They are the female's protector—all females who wish to enjoy good and prolonged health should use once a month a few of these pills.—They are the child's guardian. Children afflicted with worms should use no other medicine but these pills.—Worms cannot stay in the stomach and bowels where these pills are; and, in fact, they are the world's pills, and who would be without them. Price 25 cents per box.

Sold by all the druggists. Principal office No. 6 James st. No charge for advice. Medicine to the poor gratis. These pills, together with Herrick's Kid Strengthening Plaster, can be found in every city, village and town where this paper circulates. 97

**MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE** and house-keeper's emporium, No. 353 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city,) for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost. (22) E. VAN SCHAAK.



**The Elements Subjugated**—THE WORLD CHALLENGED—COMPE TITION DEFIED—COMPARISON SOLICITED: with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is asserted without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer: by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed: and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scum or scab, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salivarium, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application.—It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 54 Beaver st.

**A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.**  
On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied medicines, &c., the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1848.

**HIRAM SPRUNG,**  
Residence No. 58 Schuyler street.  
**PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.**  
**MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.**

**Albany, 23d May, 1848.**  
Messrs Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was sick with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparilla and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. Accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

**GIDEON G. DYER,**  
Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1848.  
**JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.**  
**PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.**  
**PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.**  
Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada. 76

**For the Million.**—WATCHES in all the variety of escapements, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains, Burs, penicope spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No. 44 State st., the only opposition store in the city in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and all warranted, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st.  
**HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.**

**Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.**—H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of seasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.  
Albany, September 18, 1847. 425

**First rate Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions,** at all prices, made by D. D. RAMSAY, 547 Broadway. Gentlemen wishing to get a first rate article of either boots, shoes, or congress gaiters, in the latest and most fashionable style, at the same time neat and durable, should give him a call: one trial will be sufficient to convince them that he can get up an article as good as can be made at any other place in this city. D. D. R. would also state to those who will favor him with a call that he will do his best to give them FITS of the rarest kind. Women's buskins of his own manufacture warranted also; ladies gaiters of a superior quality.

**Standard Works for Libraries.**—A large stock of Scientific and Literary Works, by foreign and American authors, for sale at remarkably low prices.  
**E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.**

**Hereules Hillman,** Formerly 614 Broadway, has removed his establishment to No. 24 Howard street; where repairing will be done on the most reasonable terms. Also, French calf boots made to order. 55m6

**ARTHUR SMITH,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
**Tinware, Stoves, Furniture, Pipe, &c.,**  
No. 774 Broadway, next to the National Garden,  
ALBANY.  
N. B. All kinds of Jobbing promptly attended to. 96

**AVERELL HOUSE,**  
(LATE AMERICAN)  
Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,  
UTICA, N. Y.  
Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor has determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1848. [56y1] J. CLAPP.

**Albany Steam Dye Works.**  
GEO. LAYCOCK having been burnt out at the late disastrous fire, his old friends and the public generally, will find him fully prepared to meet and execute all orders in his line of business, at 17 Norton st.; and he respectfully solicits a share of the patronage heretofore bestowed so liberally upon the Dyers and Scourers of Albany. It is not necessary for him, in a long winded and boasting advertisement, to brag of what he can accomplish in his business; and he certainly will not impose upon the credulity of his friends, by pretensions in words which he cannot sustain in practice. That he has facilities for Dyeing and Scouring in all its branches, and is competent to execute any and every order left with him, may be fully and fairly tested by trial; and that trial he cheerfully and fearlessly challenges, even though required to dye articles that others in the trade of New York and Albany have declined to attempt.

The subscriber's Dyeing and Finishing is done by steam. Silk, Cotton and Woolen Goods, Merinos, Bombazines, Satins, Alpaccas, DeLanes, &c., &c., dyed all colors. Shawls of all descriptions, dyed in a style of brilliancy, unapproachable by the trade. Kid gloves cleaned in the finest style. Grateful for the patronage extended to him, the subscriber solicits a continuance of the same, as the best incentive to renewed efforts for improvement, if improvement be possible in his trade.  
P. S.—Ladies and Milliners can have their bonnets dyed Slate or Fancy Drab color. 95

**Blank Book Manufactory.** THE Subscriber having a Bindery connected with his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill Receipt, Note, Cash and Letter Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms.  
Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand.  
E. H. BENDER, 75 State st. 93

**Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.**—H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The Best of workmen kept to hang our paper. 85

**J. & F. Cornelius, GREENBUSH SAW MILL,** Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet. 5511

**To the Ladies.**—Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Bendall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzettes are not to be equaled for workmanship, and the same will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods: viz—Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Hevilt, Worsted, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalox's Hair Invigorator. 71y1

**Cheap Millinery,** No. 51-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Rider's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage. 71m3 R. CLARK

**Fancy Bookbinding.**—THE subscriber is prepared to execute Binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country. [85] E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

**Sheriff's Office,** CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 11th, 1848.—ELECTION NOTICE.—An election is to be held in the city and county of Albany, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereto annexed.  
OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

**STATE OF NEW-YORK,** Albany, Aug 10th, 1848.  
Secretary's Office.  
To the Sheriff of the county of Albany.  
Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:  
A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State;  
Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States;  
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles Cook, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next;  
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of John B. Godney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next;  
A Representative in the 31st Congress of the United States, for the Thirteenth Congressional District, composed of the city and county of Albany.  
Also the following County Officers, to wit: Four Members of Assembly; a County Treasurer; three Superintendents of the Poor, and a Coroner in the place of William H. Kearney, deceased, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1849.  
Yours respectfully,  
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,  
Secretary of State.

**Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;**  
The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

**Great Spring and Summer Medicine.**  
The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known, it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 35,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 4000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c., &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c., &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Ruskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

**5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.**  
As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

**UNITED STATES OFFICER.**  
Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Albany, Jan. 25, 1847.  
A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that I improve every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.  
G. W. McLEAN.

**DYSPEPSIA.**  
No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.  
Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.  
Yours, &c.,  
W. W. VAN ZANDT.

**GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.**  
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Barrenness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaints and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.  
M. DMOORE.  
Albany, Aug. 17, 1844, Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

**OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.**  
Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.  
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.  
J. E. PULING, M. D.  
J. WILSON, M. D.  
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.  
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.  
The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:—  
Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have prescribed it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours,  
S. C. PRESTON, M. D.  
This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practicing Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.  
A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.  
W. M. B. STANTON, T. P.

Albany, April 2, 1846.  
Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No. 8 State st. Boston; 165 South Pearl st. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of G. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass. 36y1



## Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



## THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE.

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.  
Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address  
JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

**NOTICE.**—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the ORGAN of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be in possession of a copy.

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4 Schenectady,.....Wed	35 New York,.....Thurs
5 New York,.....Tues	36 Dansville,.....Wed
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	37 New York,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	38 Troy,.....Thurs
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sun. Char	39 New York,.....Thurs
9 Watertown,.....Fri	40 Middleport,.....Tues
10 Troy,.....Wed	41 New York,.....Wed
11 New York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Tues
12 New York,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
13 Batavia,.....Tues	44 Albany,.....Wed
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	47 Oswego,.....Tues
17 Medina,.....Wed	48 Theresa,.....Fri
18 New York,.....Thurs	49 Elmira,.....Mon
19 New York,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	51 Newark,.....Fri
21 Albany,.....Fri	52 Canton,.....Fri
22 Albany,.....Mon	53 Oswego,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	54 Albany,.....Sat
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	56 Jordan,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	57 New York,.....Fri
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	58 Westfield,.....Fri
28 New York,.....Mon	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	60 Brownville,.....Mon
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	61 Troy,.....Fri
31 Watertown,.....Wed	62 New York,.....Fri

Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	14 Salem,.....Tues
2 Painesville,.....Wed	15 New Lisbon,.....Sun. Char
3 Massillon,.....Tues	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
4 Akron,.....Thurs	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	18 Navarre,.....Mon
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	19 Youngstown,.....Mon
7 Elyria,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
8 Warren,.....Sat	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
9 Canton,.....Thurs	22 Newark,.....Mon
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Tues	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Mon	25 Tiffin,.....Sat
13 Canfield,.....Mon	

Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	4 Albion,.....Mon
2 Marshall,.....Wed	6 Hillsdale,.....Wed
3 Jackson,.....Wed	

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We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

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